

## WAR

**In South Africa is Not Over.**

**British Lose**

**In an Engagement Near Lindley**

**In Which an Irish Battalion was Captured by the Boers.**

**Methuen was Not Able to Rescue His Comrades from a Warm Corner. Roberts Disconcerted by the Capture.**

Special by Associated Press.

LONDON, JUNE 6.—A SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM LORENZO MARGUES, DATED JUNE 5TH, SAYS: "GENERAL BULLER AND CHRISTIAN BOTH, MET AT LAINGS NEK AT BULLER'S REQUEST, WHEN A THREE DAYS ARMISTICE WAS AGREED UPON. THE BRITISH HAVE EVACUATED UTRECHT."

London, June 6.—Following is the text of the dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Pretoria, announcing the disaster to the Thirteenth battalion of the Imperial yeomanry:

"I regret to report that the Thirteenth imperial yeomanry had to surrender to a very superior force of the enemy on May 31, near Lindley. On receiving intelligence of the battalion being attacked, I ordered Methuen to proceed with all speed to its assistance. Methuen was then on the march, on the Heilbron side of Kroustad, and half an hour after the receipt of my telegram, on June 1, he started off. By 10 a. m. of the following day he had marched 44 miles in 25 hours, but he was too late to rescue Colonel Spragg's yeomanry. Methuen attacked the Boers, who were between 2,000 and 3,000 strong, and after a running fight of five hours completely routed the enemy."

London, June 6.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated at Pretoria, June 5:

"Just before dark yesterday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's mounted infantry followed them to within 2,000 yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily."

"De Lisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town, demanding its surrender in my name. Shortly before midnight I was awakened by two officials of the South African republic, Sandberg, military secretary to Commandant General Botha, and a general officer of the Boer army, who brought me a letter from Botha, proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling terms of surrender."

"I replied that I would gladly meet the commandant general the next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional. I asked for a reply by daybreak, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light. In his reply Botha told me that he had decided not to defend Pretoria and that he trusted women, children and property would be protected. At 1 o'clock a. m., while on the line of march, I was met by three of the principal officials with a flag of truce, stating their wish to surrender the town. It was arranged that Pretoria should be taken possession of by her majesty's troops at 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

"Mrs. Botha and Mrs. Kruger are both in Pretoria. Some few of the British prisoners have been taken away, but the majority are still at Waterval. Over 100 of the officers are in Pretoria."

London, June 6.—Queen Victoria, surrounded by the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria and many other notables of her court, drank to the health of Lord Roberts and the army, at Balmoral. A great bonfire, lighted at her majesty's command, blazed on Craig Gown mountain, illuminating the country for miles around. The nation joins in the toast, glorifying Lord Roberts and turbulently rejoicing in his victory. The dispatches of Lord Roberts, telling of the incidents before the surrender of the capital by three civilians, stand alone, as the correspondents with him have not had their turn with the wires."

Lord Roberts' postscript announcing the loss of the yeomanry battalion came too late for the public to know it last evening. The newspaper commentators consider the incident deplorable, but as having no weight to speak of in the results. The battalion numbered between 400 and 500.

General Botha and most of his men got away from Pretoria. This is inferred from Lord Roberts' message, but the presumption is that the Boer commandant general can not escape the British dispositions without a fight. Operations elsewhere seem to have dwindled to nothing.

**Betting Is Barred.**  
San Francisco, June 6.—An ordinance making betting on prize fights a misdemeanor has been passed by the board of supervisors of this city. The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six months.

**Wheeler Promoted.**  
Washington, June 6.—Nominations by the president, Brigadier General Joseph Wheeler, United States volunteers, to be brigadier general United States army, Walter K. Landis to be postmaster at San Juan, Porto Rico.

**Machias Will Remain.**  
Washington, June 6.—Reports to the state department from Columbia announce that the revolution there is growing in strength. Secretary Long said that though it was desired to bring the Machias north the situation in the state of Panama was such that it was considered advisable for her to remain for the present in Columbian waters.

**Death of Miss Kingsley.**  
Cape Town, June 6.—Mrs. Mary H. Kingsley, the traveler and niece of Canon Kingsley, is dead. She expired at Simonstown, where she had been superintending the nursing arrangements of the military hospital.

## ALL

**Is Harmony in West Virginia.**

**Big Convention**

**Is Being Held at Parkersburg Today.**

**The Largest Political Gathering Ever Known in the State.**

**All Factions United. Silver Question Will Not Enter Into Resolutions Which Will Contain State Questions.**

Special by Associated Press.

Parkersburg, West Va., June 5.—The Democratic State Convention here to day is the most largely attended political gathering ever known in the state. There is a re-union of factions that have not been in harmony for some years and for that reason the silver question has been ignored. Former Senator Camden, is taking an active part in the convention. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, was made temporary chairman and R. E. Rorer, editor of the Parkersburg Sentinel temporary secretary. From the speech of the chairman it is evident that resolutions will be limited to state and local issues leaving the promulgation of national issues to the Kansas City convention. Senator Davis eulogized Bryan who will be endorsed for president.

**NORTON NOMINATED.**  
The Tiffin Congressman Won Out at Bucyrus Yesterday, Beating the Field With Votes to Spare.

Bucyrus, O., June 6.—In the Thirteenth district convention Hon. J. A. Norton won against the field. He was nominated for congress on the third ballot, the vote standing: Norton, 147.5; Scofield, 94; Smalley, 99.5; Valentine, 3. The resolutions endorsed Bryan and the Chicago platform. L. H. Battelfelt of Crawford and J. W. Moore of Sandusky were selected delegates to the national Democratic convention, with W. H. Todd and R. J. Christie as alternates. J. A. Hare of Wyandot was selected as elector.

**Protesting Delegation.**  
Jackson, Miss., June 6.—Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing 23 of the 75 counties in Mississippi, met in representatives' hall for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Kansas City convention and re-electing presidential electors. While not properly under the classification of bolters, the members of the convention dissented from the action of the Democratic state executive committee in ordering a plurality primary to select delegates and electors and refusing to call a primary therefor.

## ROW

**Between Russia and Japan**

**Seems Certain**

**If the Czar Insists on Sending Troops**

**Into the Flowery Kingdom to Take Arms Against "Boxers."**

**Alarming Reports are Prevalent of the Hurried Completion of the Mobilization of the Japanese Fleet.**

Special by Associated Press.

Shanghai, June 6.—The soldiers dispatched to attack the Boxers fought an engagement quite close to Pekin. Many were killed on both sides. In consequence of the representations in Japan the landing of a large Russian force at Taku is alleged to have been stopped. It is believed here that should Russia persist in sending a preponderant military force to the front a collision with Japan will inevitably result. Alarming reports are current here of the hurried completion of the mobilization of the Japanese fleet.

**Negro Tortured.**

Mobile, Ala., June 6.—The negro Asken, who is under arrest at Mississippi City, suspected of the murder of Christine Winterstein, near Biloxi, last Saturday afternoon, was taken from jail by a mob during the night and dragged to a wood near the scene of the crime. Here he was administered to, to confess, but the negro stoutly maintained his innocence. He was lashed with a whip and strung up to a tree over and over again, but he remained firm. Next he was stripped and exposed to the heat of a brushwood fire, his body being severely blistered. Finally the father of the girl victim interfered, and the negro was returned to jail.

**THE WEATHER.**

Ohio—Cloudy tonight, showers in central and Thursday, showers with cooler in the north-west.

## KERN CHOSEN

**As the Leader of the Indiana Democrats.**

**Platform Reaffirms the Principles of Chicago Platform of 1896**

**And Endorses the Nomination of Bryan for President. James Murdock, of Lafayette One of the Delegates at Large.**

Special by Associated Press.

Indianapolis, June 6.—A steady down-pore of rain ushered in the Democratic State Convention to day. 1527 delegates filled the center of the hall, while the galleries contained 2500 spectators. The committee on resolutions adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning, having agreed upon a platform, which will not be made public until offered to the convention.

B. F. Shively is still silent as to his intention regarding being candidate for governor.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was submitted and adopted. Samuel M. Ralston was named as permanent chairman and made an eloquent address of acceptance. The names of John W. Kern, Frank B. Burke, of Indianapolis and Nelson J. Bozarth were announced as candidates for nomination for governor. A letter was read from Shively declining to allow his name to be presented. Kern was nominated on the first ballot. The electors at large chosen: Are Allen, Zollars, Ft. Wayne; Nicholas Cornett, Versailles. Delegates at large: Samuel B. Morris, Indianapolis; Hugh Dougherty, Bluffton; James Murdock, La Fayette; George B. Menzies, Mt. Vernon.

**Robbers Overtaken.**  
Sterling, Colo., June 6.—The sheep camp of King and Southgate, three miles northeast of here, was robbed by two men who bound and gagged the proprietors and their two employees. After the robbers left the sheepmen released themselves and aided by a neighbor overhauled the robbers, killing one and badly wounding and capturing the other. The latter said their names were William Harris and William Reed and that they were from Tennessee. James Lynch, one of the pursuers, was painfully wounded in the hip.

**Moors to Attack the French.**  
London, June 6.—Special dispatches received from Algiers portray a serious situation. Thousands of Moors are massing at Figui and in the neighborhood, preparing for a determined attack upon the advance posts of the French. The French columns have joined hands at Zoubia, but the men suffer terribly from heat and thirst and hundreds of camels died. The French are preparing entrenchments and are confident of their ability to repel an attack, and even to take the offensive against Figui, if necessary.

**Fate of Two Frenchmen.**  
City of Mexico, June 6.—Two French gentlemen, MM. Courmont and Desha, went into the state of Guerrero to look for investments, and took with them considerable cash. They were attacked by Indians on the banks of the Balsas river. Desha being killed. Courmont was carried off, cruelly tortured, and finally put to death. Their money was taken. It develops that Colonel Vega and other officials were implicated in the affair. The government is hunting down the assassins without mercy.

## NEW

**Party Will Soon be Organized.**

**A Negro Party**

**Will be a Factor in the Next Campaign.**

**First Steps Have Been Taken for Its Organization in Philadelphia.**

**The Organization Include Negro Bishops, Ministers, Editors and Lawyers Who Wish an Entire Negro Ticket.**

Special by Associated Press.

Philadelphia, June 6.—The first steps looking to the organization of the National negro party been taken in this city. Prominent negroes, bishops, ministers, editors and lawyers at a meeting decided to place a presidential ticket in the field with negro candidates. The plan determined upon is to organize the party in every state of the Union and nominate candidates for state and congressional offices.

## DOCKERY

**Nominated for Governor of Missouri.**

**The Nomination was Made by Acclamation**

**And the Entire Convention was a Veritable Love Feast. Delegates Instructed for Bryan at Convention.**

Special by Associated Press.

Kansas City, June 6.—The platform of the Democratic State Convention reaffirmed and endorsed the Democratic National platform of 1896. Do-nounced the present tendency toward monopoly and the formation of trusts. Extended earnest sympathy to the people of the Boer republics, instructed delegates to cast their votes for Bryan as the nominee of the democratic party for president. Ex-Congressman Dockery was nominated for governor by acclamation.

**LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

Chicago, June 6.—Cattle receipts 21,000, lower, prime steers 6-5.50. Hogs receipts 32,000, steady, 4.95-5.20. Sheep receipts 18,000, steady, lambs 5-6.75.

## OIL

**Made All of These Men Rich.**

**A Big Gusher**

**Which Broke the Eastern Market**

**And Kept on Gushing Forth Fluid at a Great Rate.**

**An Interesting History of the Strike at Gaines, Tioga County, New York, in the Early Part of May.**

The continued tumbling down the scale of the price of crude oil, which has not yet reached a stopping place, makes all oil producers and those affected directly or indirectly by the price of oil, interested in the following history of the big strike in the Tioga county, N. Y., found early in last month which is accredited with being the direct cause of the decline in price:

The little cross roads town of Gaines, on Pine Creek, Tioga County, N. Y., has literally gushed into notoriety. It has knocked the bottom out of the oil market with a geyser which every twenty-four hours spouts 2530 barrels of the finest petroleum. The oil brings a premium of 14 cents a barrel on account of its purity, and the well, which is barely a punch through the rock crust as yet is a pouring out a fortune of \$4,000 a day. It is the biggest oil strike since the Cherry Grove well was bored in Warren county, Pa., in 1882.

The discovery of Gaines was made by a band of sixteen farmers and small store keepers of Gaines and Blassburg, a postoffice town forty miles from Gaines. Men, whose total worldly possessions would not have footed up \$500 two weeks ago have been offered \$125,000 for their share in the Gaines gusher.

Within forty-eight hours a small rural settlement of 150 people has jumped to a population of 500, and the place looks like a western boom town in the mining district. Wealthy oil speculators, scientists, geological experts, gamblers, fakirs and farmers have flocked there by the score. The solitary hotel which is usually patronized by trout fishers and well-to-do hunters in season, is jammed with a motley throng. All night long the crowd carouses. Five dollar gold pieces are thrust into the big music box in the saloon and the strains of "A Hot Time in the Old Town" and "When Dad Struck Oil," iterated and reiterated, like Mark Twain's couplet:

A red trip slip for a five cent fare—Punch in the presence of the passenger!

became maddening to every one but the oil crazed mob. Restaurants have sprung up like mushrooms in a night. Men are paying any sum demanded for a place to sleep. The railroad that runs nearest to Gaines is running Sunday excursions to the "biggest gusher in America." Land owners in the vicinity of Pine creek are wild over the strike, and ask prohibition prices for leaseholds. The big Billings estate of 25,000 acres which has been in litigation for many years, is directly in advance of the new pool, and the heirs are asking a thousand dollars an acre bonus and one-quarter royalty.

**FLOW SURPRISES THE DRILLERS.**  
Men in charge of the drill the day the strike was made had prepared a 250 barrel tank.

"Crack, boom!" went the drill into the sandstone over the subterranean oil lake and the stuff spouted, in spite of drill and tools jammed down on it like a cork in the neck of a bottle. The drill was still in the well, for the company was too busy taking care of the escaping oil to pay much attention to machinery and tools. As the oil spouted from the well the farmer-miners jumped back, while one with more presence of mind than the others grabbed a few pails of water and put out the fire in the engine. In a few minutes the well was connected with the 250 barrel tank on the ground. This was soon running over, and an emergency call was sent to Wellsville for a 650 barrel tank. Before the well could be capped, Pine creek and Pine creek valley for miles was covered with a film of oil, and the region smell-

ed like Bradford and Titusville in their palmiest days.

In the mellow sunset it seemed to the excited owners, who jumped about and hugged each other for joy, as if liquid gold were running from some mythical crucible. To the dwellers in the rude shacks along Pine creek the gusher was a menace, not a tangible delight. As the mountain stream foamed and tumbled along its way, oil covered its surface and splashed against the rocks and trees on the banks. All over Tioga, Potter and Warren counties forest fires were raging. No organized effort is made to quell the flames, which were left to burn out or be extinguished by rain.

Ready hands volunteered to help the owners of the big gusher master the output, which was flaming down the hillside at the rate of ten barrels an hour, and a second two-inch pipe line was run from the well to another storage tank. A watch was set over the gusher, for it was believed it would soon settle down into a 100-barrel a day well. But the first twenty-four hours the flow was 2,500 barrels, the next 2,400 and the third period ran up to 2,510 barrels.

**FORTUNE FOR POOR FARMERS.**  
If the sixteen farmer miners had not struck oil within a week their lease on the 150 acre claim would have expired. Three months ago they formed a company for prospecting, each man putting in \$300. The little band of neighbors pooled their interests and emptied the family stockings to buy

(Continued on 5th Page.)

## HOT

**Debates in Closing Hours.**

**Mark Roasted**

**By Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota.**

**Fat Frying Methods in Campaign of 1892 are Recalled.**

**Lentz and Grosvenor, of Ohio, Both Indulge in Lively Tilts. An All-Night Session was Held.**

Special by Associated Press.

Washington, June 6.—A tornado of partisan debate swept over the senate, with Senators Hanna (O.), Pettigrew (S. D.) and Carter (Mon.), the chief figures. For sensational criminalities and recriminations, for bitter personalities and for poignant invective, the debate exceeded anything heard on the floor of the chamber for many years.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) precipitated the scene by repeating a charge made several days ago by Mr. Pettigrew that Mr. Cramp, the Philadelphia ship-builder, had contributed \$400,000 to the Republican campaign fund in 1892, with the understanding that he would be reimbursed by contractors for the construction of warships for the government. This charge, Mr. Bacon said, had been denied neither by Mr. Hanna, the present chairman of the Republican national committee, nor by Mr. Carter, who was chairman of the committee in 1892.

Then the storm broke. Mr. Hanna vigorously denied any knowledge of such a transaction, and expressed his opinion that it was false. Mr. Carter declared that the statement properly could be branded only as a lie. Mr. Pettigrew not only reiterated the statement, but created a tremendous sensation by asserting that his authority was no less a person than Mr. Cramp himself, and that in a conversation with Mr. Carter that senator substantially had verified the story. He also attacked Mr. Hanna relative to his election to the senate. Mr. Hanna replied in kind, and expressed doubt of the South Dakota's sanity. He was followed by Mr. Pettigrew, who not only denounced the charges as figments of Mr. Pettigrew's imagination, but warned the Democratic side, who were now the associates of the Dakotas, that if they would "lie down with dogs they would get up with fleas."

There was only brief discussion of the nomination of Mr. Bynum in the executive session. Mr. Bynum's name stood at the head of the list of the nominations, and Mr. Fairbanks said that rather than cause other nominations to be unacted upon before final adjournment he would consent to a ballot being taken. The nominator was not confirmed, the vote standing 33 to 33.

## NONE

**Will Oppose Bryan's Nomination.**

**More Popular**

**Each Day Becomes the Nebraska Man**

**Who Made Such a Gallant Fight in the Campaign of 1896.**

**Five States Have Held State Conventions and Each Instruct Their Delegates for Bryan for Nomination.**

Special by Associated Press.

New York, June 6.—The Democratic state convention elected these delegates-at-large to the national convention: David B. Hill, Richard Croker, Edward Murphy and Augustus Van Wyck. The platform adopted contains no reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, but a declaration that the party in the state will support the platform of the Kansas City convention. The platform declares against war taxes in times of peace; declares for parity of gold and silver as currency; demands abolition of all customs and tariffs between Porto Rico and the United States; condemns trusts and monopolies and entangling alliances; demands just and liberal pension laws and election of United States senators by the people, and favors the nomination of William J. Bryan. The silver men profess to be satisfied with the result.

**West Virginia Democrats.**  
Parkersburg, W. Va., June 6.—The state committee had quite a contest over the selection of the temporary officers of the Democratic convention. The names of former Governor McCorkle, Hon. C. S. McKinley and others were mentioned, but former Senator Henry C. Davis, the father-in-law of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, was chosen. R. E. Horner, publisher of the Parkersburg Sentinel, was selected as secretary of the convention. It is stated that former Governor McCorkle will be the permanent chairman. The Holt slate has stood against the field all day and its supporters are more confident than ever. The resolutions will endorse Bryan and his views on imperialism, trusts, etc., but they will not specifically endorse the Chicago platform.

**In Missouri.**  
Kansas City, June 6.—A protracted wrangle in the credentials committee over 10 contesting delegates from St. Louis and three from Kansas City blocked the deliberations of the Missouri state Democratic convention. In both instances it is a contest between police machine and anti-machine factions. The indications are that the anti-machine men will win a majority of the seats. The resolutions will more than likely endorse Bryan and reaffirm the platform of 1896, and condemn imperialism and trusts. The only important feature of the day was the rumored effort of National Committee-man William J. Stone's enemies to block his way to renomination as national committee-man and delegate-at-large to the national convention.

**Maryland Democrats.**  
Baltimore, June 6.—The Democrats of Maryland in state convention held here selected a delegation to Kansas City and adopted a platform which leaves the delegates uninstructed but declares that William J. Bryan is the choice of the Democrats both in the counties and state of Maryland. Imperialism is condemned, a large standing army is deplored and it is suggested that the Democrats everywhere lay aside their differences on the currency question and "unite in an effort to stay the overwhelming progress of radical errors in regard to the nature of our government inaugurated by President McKinley and the Republican party."

**Indiana Democrats.**  
Indianapolis, June 6.—The Democratic state convention opened here. It promises to be one of the largest and most lively in the history of the state Democracy. The candidates for governor that have been regularly announced are John W. Kern and Frank B. Burke of Indianapolis and Nelson J. Bozarth of Valparaiso. During the early part of the day the sentiment seemed to lean strongly in Kern's favor. Mayor Taggart, Democrat, and member of the state central committee, predicted that Kern would secure the nomination on the first ballot, and said all his strength would be thrown for Kern.











## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Organ of the Democracy of Lima and Allen County.

Issued Every Evening Except Sunday.

THIS TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO.

OFFICE—THIRD BUILDING,  
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 54.THE AD THAT GETS  
INTO THE HOMES  
IS THE  
AD  
IN THE  
TIMES-DEMOCRATIN THE  
TIMES-DEMOCRAT

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, will be held in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on June 12th and 13th, 1900, for the purpose of selecting four delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 3th, 1900—also to nominate two presidential electors-at-large for the state of Ohio, and to nominate candidates for the following state offices:

Secretary of State.  
Judge of Supreme Court.  
Dairy and Food Commissioner.  
Commissioner of Common Schools.  
Member of Board of Public Works.

The basis of representation of delegates and alternates to this convention shall be one delegate and one alternate for each 500 votes or fraction of 250 cast for Hon. John R. McLean for governor in 1899.

All electors who voted for Hon. John R. McLean for governor, and all other electors who intend to support the Democratic nominees in 1900, are entitled to take part in the election of delegates to this convention.

All delegates and alternates to this convention elected after May 3rd, 1900, shall be chosen in such manner as may be designated by the Democratic county central or controlling committee of each county.

No mass delegations to be admitted. The counties in this congressional district shall be entitled to the following number of delegates and alternates:

Allen county, 4564.....	9
Angelsburg county, 4010.....	8
Darke county, 5628.....	11
Mercer county, 3987.....	8
Shelby county, 3555.....	7

The County Central Committee of each county of the state, where delegates are not yet selected, shall reaffirm this call. As to Cuyahoga county delegates—we recognize and designate the committee recognized by the last Democratic state convention at Zanesville in 1899. A. J. Grimes, chairman, as the only proper Democratic committee in Cuyahoga county, with authority to arrange for the selection of Cuyahoga county's delegates to the coming state and other conventions, during their legal term of office.

WM. S. THOMAS, Chairman.

LOUIS REEMELIN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN FRAUD AND HYPOCRISY.

The buncombe anti-trust amendment to the Federal Constitution, with which the Republicans hoped to fool the voters in the presidential election, was defeated in the house on Friday, as it failed to receive the necessary two-third vote. In the debate the Democrats showed in most convincing manner that the amendment was a trick to delude the people and the Republicans knew it would not go through the Senate or even find its way into the Constitution. Friday was a Democratic day in Congress. While the Democrats in the house were exposing the hypocrisy of the Republican opposition to trusts, Hanna was receiving a lambasting in the Senate. In truth, the Ohio senator who undertook to champion the armor plate trust, spent considerably more than a "bad half hour." Tillman of South Carolina, Allen of Nebraska, and Teller of Colorado, made the minutes very warm for Hanna. For the first time since he bought his way into the Senate he attempted to

make a speech and it was the opportunity for which his opponents had long waited and they were loaded for him, as he soon discovered. The Ohio senator tried to make a stand against his assailants, but from all accounts he was routed horse, foot and dragons. Mr. Teller said, in reply to Hanna's defense of the trusts, that senators who refused to subscribe to the administration's ideas on imperialism and who are not willing to allow the government to be robbed, are charged with being against the navy. He further remarked that when Mr. Hanna, the chief representative of the Republican party, appeared in the Senate of the United States as the champion of the trusts he felt justified in saying the Republicans expect this year to use the tactics of 1896, which consisted of forcing every manufacturing institution to contribute liberally to the Republican campaign fund.

Mr. Hanna denied this assertion in a feeble way, but Mr. Teller declared it was notorious that all the national banks had been assessed in 1896 and manufacturers were also compelled to put up their money. Mr. Teller gave Hanna another rapping, when he said it was plain that Andrew Carnegie was not being boomed and fostered in the Senate without a purpose, that Carnegie had announced his intention to vote for McKinley and all the trusts were in line with him. In concluding his remarks Mr. Teller said: "I want to say that if the crooked work of the party now in power could only be made known and shown up to the people as truth, we could upset this administration in an hour. This is fact."

Mark Hanna knew it was fact. Mr. Teller's parting shot knocked all the wind out of Hanna and he sat down, thereupon not a single one of the Republican senators dared to vote against the motion to recommit the naval appropriation bill, which motion Hanna expected to defeat by rallying around him all the administration senators.

The debate, which was exceedingly interesting to the people in the galleries, developed the fact that the Republican senators were desirous of rewarding the armor plate manufacturers for their heavy contributions to the McKinley campaign fund.

## HOW TO STOP THE MONEY FLOW.

The administration is said to be worried as to the best method for stopping the inflow of money into the treasury which has resulted from the collection of war taxes and customs duties. To relieve itself of that worry it should first cut off every penny of customs dues imposed upon all articles except those which are distinctly high class luxuries, and it should then top off the more offensive of the war taxes, retaining these indirect forms of taxation which do not bear heavily upon the individual.

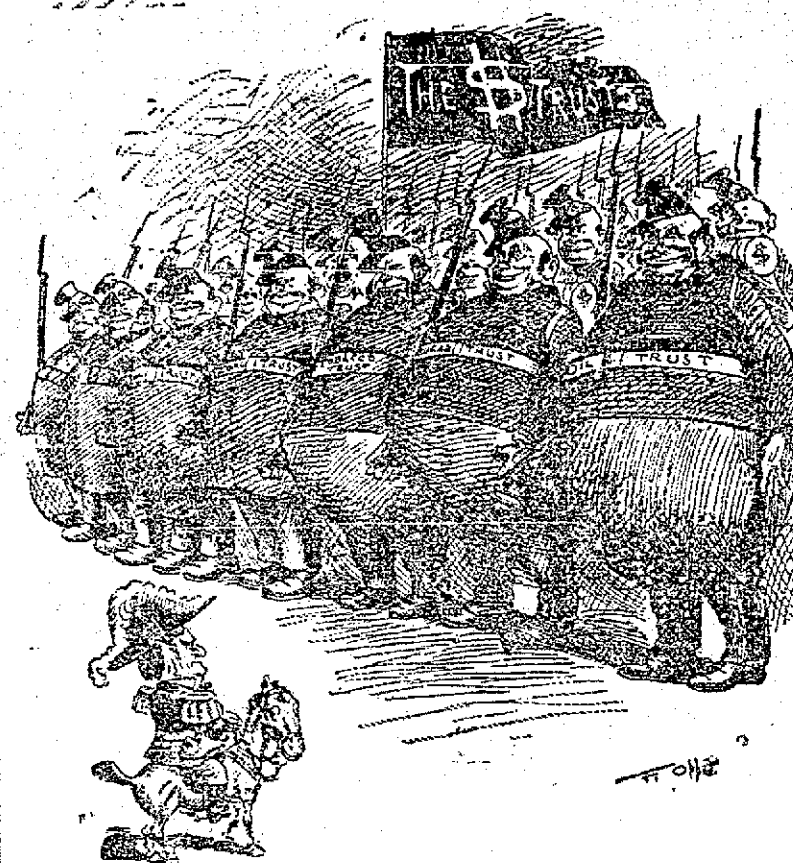
But the administration will do neither. It will wait until the surplus shall have been expended in improving congressional salt rivers and in opening to shingle navigation vote-producing bogs. Then, admonished by the rumble of popular discontent, it may cut off the war taxes; but it will not abolish the exacting duties the collection of which gives employment to so many henchmen.

There is no division of sentiment in the Democratic party on the trust question. The party is unanimously opposed to them and favors such legislation by the nation and state as will check these grasping corporations and prevent them from holding up the people and robbing them. One of the most effective ways of bringing about this result would be to repeal the tariff on all material used by the trusts. That would destroy their fangs more readily than any thing that could be done.

Admiral Dewey has at length realized what a goodly share of egotism prevented him from seeing before, that his chances for nomination for the presidency are absolutely nil, and will graciously accord to the Kansas City convention the privilege of giving him second place on the ticket. It is said that his brother-in-law, John R. McLean, is assiduously laboring for the accomplishment of that end. If reports be true, he has gone to Ohio to endeavor to have the delegation from that State instructed for the admiral, and thus give him an opportunity of trading with Mr. Bryan's friends. The effort seems to us useless, though stranger things have happened, and McLean is a shrewd wire-worker.

For the first time in many years, New York Democrats will be in line this year with the Democrats in other sections of the country in making up a Presidential ticket. New York will swing into the Democratic Presidential column next fall.

## SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

THE "McKINLEY TRUSTEES" ON PARADE.  
—New York Evening Journal.TWO  
Companies of U. S.  
Infantry

## Had Hot Time

With a Detachment of  
Filipinos.Natives Were Bodily Worsted  
in the Fight. Forty  
Being CapturedIncluding the Officers, Together  
With a Large Amount of Ammu-  
nition and a Number  
of Rifles.

Special by Associated Press.

Manila, June 6.—Major Johnston, with two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry and 25 men of the Eighteenth Infantry, sailed from Romblon to the island of Tablas, where they disembarked simultaneously in four columns, converging upon a central point. The Americans encountered about 60 natives, who retreated, and they captured 40, including all the officers, together with 10,000 rounds of ammunition and 24 rifles. Forty men of the Twenty-ninth regiment, with a lieutenant, were left as a garrison. The others returned to Romblon.

Company E of the Thirty-fifth regiment and Company G of the Fourth regiment encountered 50 insurgents behind stone trenches in the mountains near Norzagaray, province of Bulacan. There was persistent fighting, and several Americans were wounded. Finally G company, by a flanking movement, carried the trenches.

Troop G of the Fourth cavalry, Company C of the Thirty-fourth regiment and Company A of the Twenty-second regiment are pursuing the captors of Captain Roberts, who was taken by Filipinos while scouting near San Miguel de Mayumo, May 29. It is reported that the Filipinos have separated among the trackless forests.

**Nominations Confirmed.**  
Washington, June 6.—The senate confirmed the following nominations: Frank M. Chandler, marshal for the Northern district of Ohio; Brigadier General Elwell S. Otis, United States army, to be major general.

## SNAP SHOTS.

Current News Nuggets Gathered From  
Far and Near.

Third Ohio Democrats nominated U. F. Bickley for congress.

Stephen Crane, 30, the American author, is dead in Baden, Germany.

George G. Perry of Dubuque, Ia., was appointed United States marshal for Alaska.

At Ramsey, N. J., the mansion of J. O. Donner, the sugar magnate, was destroyed by fire.

Hon. L. Ellenwood of Marietta was named for congress by the Fifteenth Ohio Democrats.

Fire destroyed the pattern room of the Chickasaw iron works at Memphis, Tenn. Loss, \$50,000.

Sheep thieves engaged a posse near Sterling, Colo. Two robbers and one officer were fatally shot.

Ohio postmasters appointed: Walter Elliott, Ada; Louis A. Koons, Massillon; E. C. Miller, New Carlisle.

olized by the long, slim, murderous machines that constitute our modern artillery. We speak of quick firing guns, eight inch, ten inch, twelve inch guns, and the word seems singularly apt. They are not cannon. Cannon immediately suggests the big, lumbering, black-throated snarling of the past. The word connotes all sorts of curious antique pictures—swabbers naked to the waist, motionless men holding lighted matches, frigates lashed together and urged into each other's ports, sepoys bound to the muzzle, neat geometric pyramids of round shot in neat, geometric forts, the charge of the Light brigade and lots of other things too numerous to mention.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## What a Brier Pipe Really Is.

The so called brier pipe is not made of brier at all. "Brier" is a corruption of the French word "bruyere," meaning heather, and the misnamed brier is in reality the wood of the heather. This peculiar corruption, like many others, is solely due to the English tradesman, who, finding the correct word "bruyere" somewhat difficult for the British tongue to negotiate, quickly reduced it to the more familiar "brier," and the word has been known by that name ever since.

The heather thrives in great profusion on the rocky slopes of the Tuscan Alps in North Italy and on the mountain sides in Corsica. A little is also to be found in Algeria, though this is not of a sufficiently high quality to be used for the best English pipes. A few years ago the plants flourished on the French side of the Jura mountains, but this supply has long since been exhausted.

The only brier to be obtained at the present day from France grows in the Alps Maritimes, near Nice, but even in this neighborhood the root is so scarce that it would not pay the peasants to work it. Hence there is no such term as "French brier."

## A Correspondent's Record.

It is more than doubtful if any of the soldiers in South Africa have seen as much actual war service as Alston Prior, a war correspondent. In that capacity he is a veteran of 21 campaigns. During the 15 years beginning in 1872 he saw actual fighting in every year but one. In addition, it is not likely that any officer in Sir Redvers Buller's command has as thorough a knowledge of South Africa as this same noncombatant. Mr. Prior went all through the Boer war of 1891 and in addition has been at the front during Kaffir, Zulu and Basuto wars in South Africa. He has been twice around the world, has explored Iceland and knows all Europe as most men know the block on which they live. In addition to being an accomplished writer Mr. Prior is a talented artist.

## Where Is Prosperity?

If the high tariff caused the great increase in the price of steel and a fall in the price of steel has caused a revival of the building industry, where does prosperity come in with a high tariff?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Appointments For Alaska.

Dubuque, Ia., June 6.—George G. Perry, Dubuque, has been appointed United States marshal for Alaska. He was former member of the Republican state committee and several times chairman of the congressional committee. It is also stated that George Crane of this city, Senator Allison's former law partner, and twice postmaster of Dubuque, will be federal judge of Alaska.

## Dr. James Whitaker.

Cincinnati, June 6.—Dr. James T. Whitaker, 57, is dead. He left Miami university to enter the army in 1861, and later served in the navy. He was an earnest student and reached a high plane as a physician, and was recognized by the profession as a medical authority.

## A Dangerous Game.

Italians in Rome have a delightful little game, which is called the "passatella." It is played mostly nowadays in low drink shops, and, as it leads frequently to murder, the police are anxious to stop it.

Round a table some men are smoking. At the head sits a man with a flask of wine and a glass before him. He is the president of the party. All the company, including the president, have paid for that flask of wine, but not one of them can drink a drop of it unless the president gives permission. He, however, may drink as often as he likes. When he passes the glass to another, that other may drink until the president cries "Stop!" and the glass is passed on to the next. Sometimes the "stop" comes before a single drop is drunk. This is the fun for the others who are allowed to drink.

## Modern Meaning of the Word Gun.

"The evolution of the word 'gun' forms an interesting study in up to date etymology," remarked one of a party of newspaper men. "A dozen years or so ago we all understood gun to mean a fowling piece—a shotgun as distinguished from a rifle or musket. Heavy and light ordnance—in fact, all pieces of artillery, without regard to size—were known as cannon. That, of course, was where people made an effort to speak English. Out on the frontier the word gun was applied exclusively to pistols."

"Nowadays the nonchalance has curiously changed. By degrees the good old word gun has become monar-

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. John Eagle and Adolph Holtz, who have been visiting Alex. Engle and family, returned to their homes at Fort Wayne, yesterday.

Mrs. C. S. Neiss is the guest of friends at Delphos.

F. A. Huffman and son Lewis, spent yesterday at Delphos.

The Spinet Club will meet with Mrs. Ora Simpson tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. John Loerger, of Ft. Wayne, is the guest of friends in this city.

Miss Ethel Pearson, daughter of engineer John C. Pearson, has gone to Sidney, O., to attend the U. B. Sabbath school convention, and upon her return will visit with Miss Mae Ballinger, daughter of Rev. A. W. Ballinger, at Lima, O.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

## Admiral Kempf's Message.

Washington, June 6.—The secretary of the navy has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempf, commanding the United States steamship Newark, lying at the Taku forts off the mouth of the Pei Ho river, dated Taku, June 5: "Engagement has commenced. Have landed force of 50 seamen more—battalion of marines." The cipher message is not entirely legible, and it is supposed at the navy department that the admiral means he has landed 50 seamen to reinforce the marines already ashore.

## THE LIMA ELECTRIC LIGHT &amp; POWER CO.

Under its new management SOLICITS PATRONAGE from the people of Lima. The plant will be remodeled and the most MODERN EQUIPMENT ADDED.

And service rendered that will be superior in every respect.

## CURRENT FOR LIGHT AND POWER

Furnished at the most reasonable rates consistent with good service. may 31st

## Summer Groceries . .

For health, vigor, endurance and vitality, is a regular diet mainly composed of cereals—Rolled cracked oats, Wheat Breakfast Food, Grape-nuts, Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuits and other Grains specially prepared for breakfast will give a flying start for the day's labor.

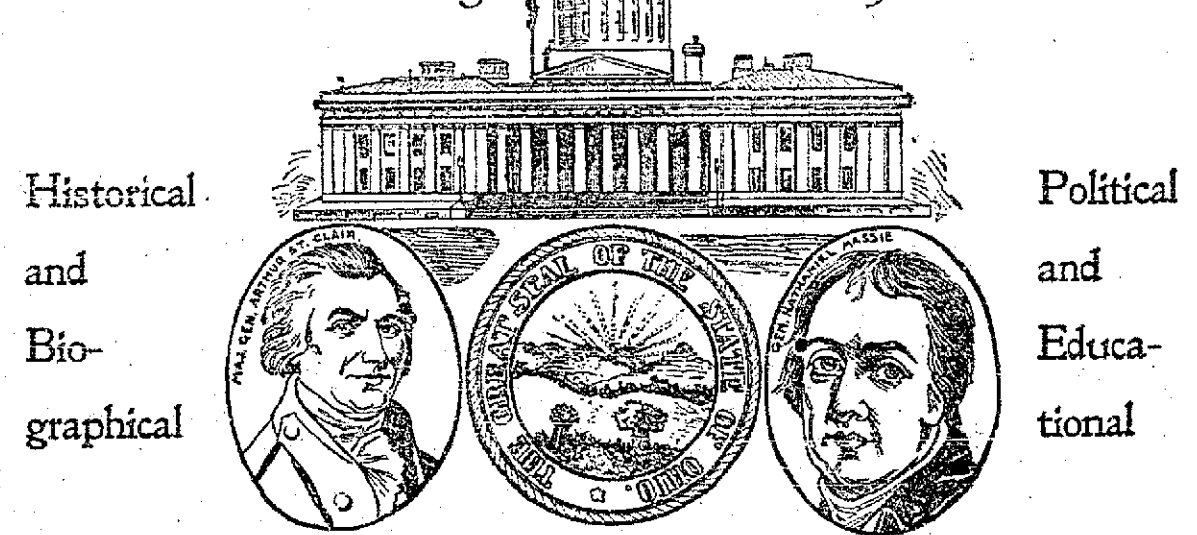
If it's cereals, we have it always fresh and prime; if strawberries; ditto.

JAMES S. SMITH,

NORTH PHONES 127. GROCER.

## OHIO IN CONGRESS

From 1803 To 1901



## An Historical Story.

Containing a fund of information of great interest to every "Buckeye." Not simply a compilation of dry statistics, but a tale of the growth, progress and resources of Ohio—from its admission into statehood to the present day. Told in a terse and entertaining manner.

## Profusely Illustrated

with portraits, with biographical sketches of TWENTY-NINE UNITED STATES SENATORS and THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT CONGRESSMEN.

Learn to know your own State by reading an intensely interesting story—pronounced by able critics to be

## The Greatest Serial of the 19th Century

We have secured the rights for our city.

Publication will begin in these columns soon.

Watch for It. You Can't Afford to Miss the First Chapters



**MICHAEL'S**

**UNLOADING SALE OF CLOTHING.**

**20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON EVERY BOY'S AND MAN'S SUIT.**

**MICHAEL'S**

## STATE

**May Lease Acres of Rich Oil Land**

**At St. Marys Reservoir and Along the Canal.**

A Counter Opinion is that Ohio Capitalists are Hoping to Secure the Canal Bed for Railroad Purposes.

Since the board of public works expressed a determination to lease the state's territory for drilling purposes, there have been a number of contracts entered into, and at least two-thirds of the land at the St. Marys reservoir in Mercer county has been let out to oil men who have contracted to give one-sixth of the product to the state. There are still something like 10,000 acres of unleased territory in and around the reservoir and along the canal, and according to an item in the Press Post there is now an application before the canal commission to take up all that is left. The article referred to states that E. L. Sternberger, of Jackson, and E. W. Hiner, of Lima, have asked for the lease for oil purposes, of all the land owned by the state at the reservoir and also for the berm bank and tow path of the Miami and Erie canal from the reservoir to Delphos.

The lease of the property for oil purposes is not believed by everybody to be the object in view and a dispatch from Columbus hints that there is a scheme on foot to get possession of the canal bed for railroad purposes. A correspondent of the Toledo Bee thus refers to the matter:

Attorneys representing a number of Ohio capitalists have made application to the state Canal commissioner for the lease of the banks of the Ohio Canal from Columbus to Portsmouth, and of the Miami and Erie Canal from Toledo to Cincinnati. The question of granting the lease will be considered at the meeting to be held Tuesday, June 12th. In case of a favorable decision a company will be incorporated with a capitalization of about \$3,000,000.

The promoters of the project are L. D. York, of Portsmouth, and H. S. Willard, of Wellston, iron and steel manufacturers; M. S. Sternberger and E. L. Sternberger coal operators at Jackson and J. E. Lowes, of Dayton, the well known capitalist and politician.

The annual meeting of Woodlawn Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the secretary on Tuesday, June 12, 1900, at 7:30 p. m.

O Gt J. R. HUGHES, Sec'y.

See the new stock of Wolff-Americans before you buy. From \$25 up. Special prices on present stock of Nationals and Orientals. Full line of Sundries. Harry Rumble, 112 north Elizabeth street. 198 8t&wky-44 4t

Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

### DEMONSTRATION TOMORROW NIGHT.

The Y. M. C. A. Camera Club have arranged with Mr. L. H. Hume, of this city, to give a demonstration of dry plate work tomorrow evening at 8:30 in the association building. Mr. Hume is connected with a prominent dry plate company of St. Louis, and for several years was a photographer in our city. All amateurs who are interested in this work are cordially invited to attend.

Ice cream, cake and strawberries, also a good programme, for 15 cents Thursday evening at Donze's hall. All welcome.

"Take Heed Will Surely Speed." Be cure to heed the first symptoms of indigestion, nervousness and impure blood, and thus avoid chronic dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all the evils produced by bad blood. Hood's quickly sets the stomach right, strengthens and quiets the nerves, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and keeps up the health tone.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

"Why was it," they asked, "that you went back on your determination to be married by a woman preacher?"

The bride whose cladestine marriage had just been announced looked surprised.

## NEWS

**REMAINS OF THE ROWAN LAD RECOVERED FROM THE RIVER.**

Particulars of the Drowning of Master John Rowan in the St. Marys at Fort Wayne.

A brief mention was made Monday of the drowning of the eleven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rowan in the St. Marys river at Fort Wayne, local interest being aroused because of the fact that the grief stricken mother is a former Lima lady. The Fort Wayne Sentinel gives a full account of the distressing affair from which the following extract is taken:

"John S. Rowan, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rowan, of 405 South Webster street, met death by drowning in the St. Marys river at 4:30 o'clock Saturday evening. The sad accident occurred one mile south-west of the city. The lad was eleven years of age, and his father is a well known passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad.

"About 3:30 the boys left the Rowan home, and Mr. Rowan, presuming they were watching a base ball game at Williams' park, almost adjoining the Rowan home, was not apprehensive as to their whereabouts. It was soon after 4:30 that the Curdes lad came running in breathless excitement to the Rowan home and told the father that his playmate had been drowned in the river, nearly a mile away.

"It appears that the boys had wandered to the vicinity of the Esmond dam and were amusing themselves by throwing sticks into the river. Young Rowan finally lost his footing and slipped into the water. There is a break in the dam and the swift current carried the lad down to death, while his terrified companion stood powerless to aid him.

"The search for the body was unsuccessful until boats had been secured. It was recovered about 7:30 by an officer and D. P. Murphy, near the center of the dam about 300 feet below the dam, and some distance from the spot where the lad had gone down three hours before."

### HEARD

**The Motion For a New Trial In Lovejoy's Case.**

Judge Armstrong Will Take the Matter Under Consideration and Examine the Evidence.

Judge Armstrong, of Celina, who occupied the bench during the trial of Charles Lovejoy has had the motion for a new trial submitted to him and has taken the matter under advisement for the time being. He expressed himself as desiring to look into all of the evidence carefully before rendering a decision.

**SUE FOR DAMAGES.** Frank Nicholson and Andrew Graef, who were on Renne's ice wagon when it came in collision with a C. H. & D. passenger train several weeks ago on South Market street, have filed suits in the common pleas court praying for damages against the railroad company, says the Troy Record. The men claim to have been injured, for which they ask the sum of \$2,000 each, the allegation being made that the railroad company was at fault.

**BOUGHT FOR TAXES.** Charles H. Wiltse, the eastern capitalist who invests largely through agents in delinquent tax sales, has filed an answer and cross petition in the case of Albert D. Newman and Hugh Williams vs. Ellen Hanley et al. Wiltse claims to hold a first lien upon the mortgaged property sought to be foreclosed, holding the tax title amounting to \$20.63. He asks judgment for \$24.27, which includes the 15 per cent. penalty of \$3.15, and 52 cents interest. The property is lot 214 in Seinsheimer's addition.

### NEW UNION.

**Laundry Workers of the City Were Organized Last Night.**

The Laundry Workers Union was reorganized last evening by district organizer J. J. Forrester of the A. F. of S. The officers elected are as follows: President, Bertha Rollins; vice president, Anna Eckford; secretary, Lizzie Stoner, financial secretary, C. A. Gray; treasurer, H. E. Lang; guard, Belle Long; delegates to central body, Lulu Rise, W. E. Core and Anna Kubloff. The union will meet again next Monday evening in agricultural room, court house.

## NEWS

**From the City South of the River.**

**A Number of Visitors Are Being Entertained.**

**Ladies of the Berean Baptist Church Held an All Day Sewing Meeting Today—Other News of Interest.**

Mr. J. T. Miller, of south Elizabeth street is moving back to his old home on west High No. 820.

Mr. A. C. Bacome, of Greenlawn Ave. will move into the property vacated by Mr. J. T. Miller, on south Elizabeth street.

Frank Downing, of West Cairo, Ohio, was in Lima visiting his old friends yesterday.

Julius Rahennan, of Sidney, Ohio, who has been visiting with Miss Edna Davis, of south West street, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Dr. Harrington has been visiting her old friends here for a few days, Mrs. F. C. Walker and Mrs. Ridenour.

The South side Dry goods merchant, J. S. Smith, of Broadway, will start to Pickering, Ohio, today to visit his daughter for a few days.

Mr. Farrington will move his family from Broadway, to East Kibby street tomorrow.

Mrs. Charley Gress, Mrs. William Schulerberg and Mrs. Herman Lanferwick from New Bremen, Ohio, were here to a birthday surprise on Mr. Adam Helwig, of McHerron Ave.

Miss Armstrong, of St. Johns road, who has been very sick, is improving nicely. Her sister, Mrs. Steve Franks, of St. Marys, who has been here taking care of her, returned to her home today.

Mrs. Sallie Long, who was at the hospital and was operated on for a cancer, died yesterday and was taken to the home of Mr. Blair, her brother-in-law, on Franklin avenue. Mrs. Long is from St. Marys.

Mr. and Mrs. Waussley and daughter, of Ada, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Boysell, of west Kibby street.

The ladies of the South Lima Baptist church will have an all day sewing at Mrs. Alexander's on Central avenue today. Dinner will be served and all anticipate a good time and turnout.

William Tompkins, foreman of the carpenter department of the L. E. & W., with George Paulis, bss painter, made a business trip to Lafayette, Indiana, yesterday.

John Ream, of St. Johns avenue, has rented the room in the Crossley block and will in a few days start a bakery and ice cream parlor.

Rev. E. F. Gamble and family, and Mr. Frazier, of Middlepoint, visited with the family of A. Fawcett yesterday on south West street.

L. J. Shockey, our energetic grocer, and his wife are visiting relatives at Hoytville.

Mrs. Hauss, of St. Marys, and her daughter, Mrs. Alex. Brewer, spent today in Lima, and will go to Mrs. Brewer's home at Ada, tomorrow.

Dressed Chickens at Townsend's.

### THIS MORNING

The Funeral of Mrs. Elmer E. Long was Held.

The funeral of Mrs. Sallie E. Long, wife of Elmer E. Long of St. Marys, who died in the Hospital Monday evening after undergoing an operation for a cancer, was held this morning, services being conducted at the home of W. J. Blair, 521 Franklin Ave. at 9:30 o'clock. Interment was made in the Fletcher chapel cemetery.

F-I-S-H at Townsend's.

Johnson's Swim is open.

### THE WHEEL OF 1900

Has "Wolff-American" on its name plate, and that's a sufficient guarantee of its quality; and the prices are right. Half a dozen different models from \$25 up. Full line of Sundries. Harry Rumble, 112 north Elizabeth street. 198 8t&wky-44 4t

Johnson's Swim is open.

## OIL.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

drills, lumber and engines to carry on the venture. The Wellsville company, richer and more experienced, had a first option on either side of Pine Creek. They deliberately settled on the West Side, which had all the appearance of being "right" in miners' lingo, and left the east side of the creek to the farmers' company.

"B'gosh" we may be stuck, but we've got some grit," said the Blossburgers. "We'll cover that 150 acres with holes enough to make a sieve."

They set to work, and the ninety-days' lease had almost expired before No. 5 was drilled.

"This is too far East for big strikes," said old oil men. "Yer land don't lay right," said others. But No 5 proved to be the biggest gusher of the Pennsylvania fields in twenty years, and the sixteen farmers and small merchants are talking of buying diamond studs" and "takin' in the Paris fair if the fle keeps boomlin'." The names of the lucky sixteen are:

W. H. McCarty, president; Delvan K. Ayesworth, treasurer; John Tylesworth, State Senator W. T. Merrick, Dr. D. O. Merrick, George D. Clark, J. D. Connors, W. S. Scott, Mark Davis, A. T. Botchford, H. R. Whittaker, W. C. Babcock, T. H. Stratton, F. I. Jones and R. H. Roberts.

President McCarty was one of the richest of the bunch to begin with, and keeps the general store of Blossburg, an emporium where shoes and sugar and silk and shovels may be bought at bed-rock prices. When the gusher gushed merchant McCarty was off on a trout fishing trip. One of the other partners in the enterprise hunted him up and yelled: "McCarty, we're the real thing! Got a gusher at hollow!" as soon as he got within hailing distance. As the messenger drew nearer the fisherman held up a warning hand and said "Hush!" huskily. Then he whipped the stream again and said:

"Why, you're a-joshin' me."

Even when the details of the strike were told him McCarty was unmoved. "Ain't you goin' up t' Gaines, man?" asked the other. "No; I go out to do three days' fishin' an' I'll be it yet. What's the use o' me goin' up? I couldn't make her gush any more, could I?"

Go to Donze's hall Thursday evening and enjoy the good program, ice cream, cake and strawberries, all for 15 cents.

## Special Sale on All Summer Goods.

**This Sale to Begin Monday and Continue All Week.**

## MONEY GIVEN AWAY.

As an extra inducement to have you do your trading at this store during this sale, we will make this great offer—That every person purchasing goods to the amount of TWO DOLLARS or over, during the week of this sale, will be entitled to make a selection of one envelope from a number of envelopes. Each envelope containing the amount of money they draw, 5c, 10c, 25c up to \$2.00 in cash. No envelopes without money. If anyone should buy just one-dollar and fifty cents worth of goods one day we will give them a chance during the week to buy the rest of the amount fifty cents or over and also have a chance to select one envelope. This is positively a chance to get money for nothing.

**TAILOR-MADE SUITS** at Almost Half Price, as we will close them out entirely.

**SEPARATE SKIRTS** in all the new cloths, also in Linen and White Pique.

**SILK WAISTS** in black and all colors, at cost to close them out quickly.

**SUMMER SHIRT WAISTS** in white and colors; we are headquarters for these.

**DRESSING SACQUES, WRAPPERS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, KNIT UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, CORSETS, KID GLOVES, SILK GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANCY COLLARS,** all the NEW BELTS and PULLEY BELTS, PILLOW COVERS, &c.

In **MILLINERY** we have a very large complete summer stock. For Children we have an endless variety—the nicest that has ever been shown in Lima, and as June is the month of roses, we have the finest selection that can be found, and all the beautiful flowers of all kinds are here.

All the above articles and every thing in the store we will give Special Low Prices, for less money than they can be bought for elsewhere.

## MRS. F. LIGHT,

134 NORTH MAIN STREET.

## YOU WILL HAVE TIME.

The last day of the world, a prophet says, will fall on June 5, 1908. In the mean time get the best you can out of life. Use your money to the best advantage and enjoy its full purchasing power. Here are a few things you may need.

**A Spring Suit, Pair of Trousers, A Straw Hat, Underwear, Neckwear,**

Anything in the Clothing Line.

We have garments so well made that with care they will last you until 1908 and think how much better you will feel if you are well dressed on that occasion.

We still have a large line of these fine clothes and if you will favor us with a call we will demonstrate to you that our goods are the best and our prices are the lowest in Lima.

## In Our Furnishing Department.

The Negligee Shirt begins to assume important airs these days. We have many distinct patterns in new colorings. Prices start at 50c then on to selections at \$1.00 and \$1.50.

We also have the choicest line of Boys' Clothing and Furnishings in the city. When you want the latest and best that is to be had in boys' and children's clothing come here.

Remember everything NEW at

## MORRIS BROS.

217 North Main Street, Meily Block, Lima, O.



## OHIO IN CONGRESS.

On the 27th of October, 1787, Manassah Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, on behalf of their associates of the New England Ohio company, entered into a contract with the United States government for the purchase of a tract of land bounded by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh range of townships, then being surveyed; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township north of the Ohio; thence by a due west line to the Scioto; thence by the Scioto to the beginning. Five years later the bounds of the contract were modified.

The settlement of this purchase began in the spring of 1788, at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the present site of the city of Marietta, and was the first settlement within the limits of Ohio. A year previously, four families from Redstone, Pa., had attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Scioto, but had been prevented from effecting it by the Indians. The Ohio company's purchase embraced an area of 2,300 square miles, its northern boundary extending north of the center of Hooking county, on an east and west line.

In 1784 the state of Virginia ceded all her wild lands lying between the Ohio and Mississippi, and extending north to the 41st parallel of latitude, to the United States. In 1786 Connecticut ceded to the United States all of her wild lands lying north of the 41st parallel, and between the Mississippi and the state of Pennsylvania, excepting and reserving therefrom a strip extending 120 miles west from the Pennsylvania boundary to the line between Huron and Seneca counties, which she reserved to her own use until 1800. This was the "Western Reserve of Connecticut," and is popularly spoken of in Ohio as the "Western Reserve." This reservation embraced nearly 6,000 square miles, and was surveyed into townships five miles square. In the western portion of this tract 500,000 acres were set aside and designated "Fire Lands," having been donated by the state of Connecticut to those of her citizens who were sufferers by fire during the Revolutionary war.

The settlement of the Western Reserve did not begin until 1793. A land company was organized in the state of Connecticut which purchased the whole of the Reserve when it was offered for sale by the Connecticut legislature in 1796, with the exception of the "Fire Lands" and 24,000 acres in the Mahoning valley, which had been previously surveyed and sold to General S. H. Parsons. At the head of the land company was Oliver Phelps of Suffield. There were 400 shares of stock, with a par value of \$2,500 each. To General Moses Cleaveland was entrusted the work of surveying and settling the country, a task upon which he entered with enthusiasm and alacrity, and successfully accomplished. He surveyed the first plat of the present city of Cleveland in 1796. Its growth, however, was rather slow until within a recent period.

## The Earliest Settlements.

The 48 pioneers who made the first settlement in the state at Marietta, in 1788, were under the charge of General Rufus Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and landed on the 7th of April of that year, having descended from the Yongelohengy, in Pennsylvania, in a boat which they christened the "Mayflower." They began their journey from Massachusetts in December, 1787. In July, 1788, the settlement was named Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. Here was established the government of the Northwest Territory, and here the territorial officers maintained their headquarters for some time, but it was never formally recognized as the seat of government.

Other settlements were made as follows: At Columbus, near the mouth of the Little Miami, late in the year 1788; at Leavenworth, opposite the mouth of the Licking river, in 1788. Both these places are now within the corporate limits of the city of Cincinnati. In 1789 Fort Washington, on the present site of Cincinnati, was built and a settlement established. In the same year Fort Steuben was built on the upper Ohio, and the foundations of the present city of Steubenville were laid. In 1791 a French colony landed a few miles below the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and formed a settlement on the present site of the city of Gallipolis. From this on settlements were established rapidly over the whole southern slope of the state, especially in the principal valleys.

The third great land purchase in the state was made Oct. 15, 1787, by John Clevins Symmes for himself and his associates—the purchase embracing all the lands lying between the Little Miami and Great Miami rivers, and extending north somewhat above the center range of townships in Warren and Butler counties, containing nearly 400,000 acres. The purchase originally included 1,000,000 acres, but 600,000 acres were not paid for, and reverted to the government.

A strong tide of eastern emigration and cruel and relentless Indian hostilities were the characteristics of the first decade of the new territory. In 1794, while endeavoring to check the aggressions of the Indians, General St. Clair was overwhelmingly defeated near the Wabash river, in Mercer county, losing 500 men, and having his army almost literally annihilated. Two years later the field was recovered, the bones of the dead collected and buried, and Fort Recovery established. A flourishing village of the same name now occupies the spot. In 1794 General Wayne broke the Indian power in a great battle at the rapids of the Maumee river, slaughtering a vast number of warriors. A truce ensued, and in 1795 a treaty of peace was entered into at Greenville, Darke county, between the government and 11 of the most prominent Indian tribes of the northwest, and the foundations of a permanent peace were laid. But occasional butcheries by small and irresponsible bands of savages continued for many years.

What was known as the Virginia Military Lands covered all the territory lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, extending north to the center of Marietta county. The United States Military Reservation embraced 4,000 square miles, lying between the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers and the upper course of the Scioto. All the remaining lands, constituting about three-fifths of the entire state, were designated "Congress Lands," and were surveyed into sections one mile square, containing 640 acres, and subdivided into half and quarter sections, and sold to settlers at \$1.25 per acre. Each full township contained 36 sections, consecutively numbered, and the sixteenth section in each township was set aside for the maintenance of public schools.

Under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, whenever the Northwest Territory contained 5,000 free male inhabitants, of full age, it should receive authority to elect a legislature, which, with the governor and legislative council of five, chosen by congress, should constitute the Territorial General Assembly, and enact all laws necessary for the government of the people, not inconsistent with the ordinance and constitution of the United States. The first territorial legislature was chosen in 1799, and the second in 1801, each for a term of two years.

The territory had been divided into nine counties. Adams, Jefferson, Ross and Washington, wholly in the state of Ohio; Hamilton partly in Ohio and partly in Indiana; Wayne, partly in Ohio, partly in Indiana, and partly in Michigan; Knox, Randolph and St. Clair, embracing all of the remaining territory now included in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

In further pursuance of the fifth article of the Ordinance of 1787, that designated part of the territory forming the state of Ohio had the required population of 60,000, in 1802, to call a convention and frame a constitution, preparatory to being admitted as a state into the Union. The convention was held, the constitution framed after a session of less than one month, and adopted on the 29th of November, and Ohio was admitted as a state into the Union in 1803. The state government, under the constitution of 1802, did not differ radically from the government as at present constituted. The progress of the state in wealth, population and importance has been uniform for the past ninety-eight years. At the time of her admission, Ohio ranked as the eighteenth state; but she rapidly passed her competitors, and, in 1840, obtained the third rank, which she maintained until 1890, when Illinois passed her in the race.

The first great public work of the state, the construction of a canal system, was started in 1817, and the work began in 1825, under the general

direction and supervision of Hon. Alfred Kelly. The work progressed under many difficulties, but was finished within the time specified, and the expenditures were kept within the limits of the original estimates. The total cost fell a little below \$10,000,000, and the state has now 788 miles of canals, with feeder reservoirs covering an area of 21,000 acres, or more than 50 square miles—the Mercer county reservoir, on the line of the Miami and Erie canal, being the largest artificial body of water in the world.

Railroads speedily followed the canals. The first railroad built and operated west of New York was the Erie and Kalamazoo, connecting Toledo and Adrian, Michigan, constructed in 1836, and operated by horse power until 1837, when a locomotive was placed on it to supply the motive power. In 1835-1839 the Mad River and Lake Erie was built, to connect Sandusky with Springfield and Dayton. In 1848 the Little Miami, running from Cincinnati to Springfield, was connected with this road, opening the first line across the state. A branch was constructed to Columbus. A part of the lines thus formed is now in the Big Four system and a part in the Pennsylvania system. Other railway corporations were formed and roads constructed until in 1899 there are 126 distinct railway corporations in the state, operated by 47 companies, with 9,750 miles of main track and 2,250 miles of siding, a grand total of 12,000 miles of track. The total capital stock of the railroads in the state is \$695,453,587; funded debt, \$501,697,555.

Chillicothe, in Ross county, was the original capital of the state; in 1509 it was removed to Zanesville, Muskingum county; thence back again to Chillicothe in a few years; in 1816 the seat of government was permanently fixed at Columbus, Franklin county, near the geographical center of the state. In 1835 the dispute over the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan culminated in an episode known as the "Toledo War." Governor Lucas convened the legislature in extra session, and was authorized to call the militia of the state into action to maintain the claims of Ohio. Fortunately, actual hostilities were averted through the pacific intervention of the general government. In 1850-51 a new constitution was formed, which, with subsequent amendments, constitutes the present organic law of the state.

The progress of the state in population is shown by the following figures: 1800, 45,355; 1810, 230,700; 1820, 581,255; 1830, 937,903; 1840, 1,519,467; 1850, 1,980,329; 1860, 2,532,511; 1870, 2,655,267; 1880, 3,158,052; 1890, 3,672,316, and now estimated at 4,500,000.

Its progress in wealth, by decennial periods, as shown by the assessed valuation of real, personal and mixed property, has been: 1800, \$2,827,831; 1810, \$11,228,235; 1820, \$16,648,504; 1830, \$64,675,573; 1840, \$112,326,156; 1850, \$429,876,240; 1860, \$585,302,601; 1870, \$1,167,731,697; 1880, \$1,565,215,965; 1890, \$1,773,135,477, and now estimated at \$2,450,000,000. The assessed value of property in the state is practically only one-half of its actual value; consequently, the total actual value in the ninth decennial period was \$4,800,000,000, an increase of a thousand-fold in ninety years.

## Party Divisions.

At the date of the state organization there were no organized parties in Ohio, as that term has since been understood and applied, nor for some years subsequent thereto.

There were a limited number of Federalists—men of high position and marked ability—who came over from the regime of President John Adams, who either held office, or were influential in the councils of the Territorial government, who, to some extent, constituted a party organization, but too few in numbers to withstand the tidal wave of political revolution which came in 1800.

The Jefferson, or Democratic, party was a party en masse, without distinctive and formal organization, led by young men, or men who were comparatively young men, and what it lacked in the details of organization it made up in a virile leadership, which gave it coherence and swept everything before it.

Party spirit became fierce, vindictive and bitter in 1800. The opposing leaders denounced each other in the strongest language. The Federalist leaders denounced the Democracy as a mere rabble, whose ideas, if applied in governmental affairs, would speedily terminate in anarchy, unbridled license and the abdication of government itself.

The Democratic leaders accused the Federalists of conspiracy against the rights of the masses of the people; charging that they intended to abrogate the constitution, subvert the government, establish a monarchy, and set up a governing aristocratic class, who would make pack horses of the masses.

That each had accused the other both extravagantly and thoughtlessly was fully proven by the procession of subsequent events.

The real question at issue during these early years was the organization of a new commonwealth and its admission to the rights of statehood, involving, as it apparently did, the presidential succession in 1804. The election of Jefferson in 1800 was wholly unexpected to the Federalists. The vote in the electoral college was so close that it looked as though Jefferson could not be re-elected as they were then constituted.

To carve a new state out of the eastern portion of the Northwest Territory meant three additional votes for Jefferson, approximately the number the Federalists hoped to win from him elsewhere. The real animus of the contest in Ohio was, therefore, to prevent the admission of the state until after the presidential election of 1804.

The Federalists had the best of the argument in so far as the requirements of the fifth article of the Ordinance of 1787 were concerned, it being stipulated that when "any of the states (provided for in the Ordinance) shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by delegates into the congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever."

## The Contending Views.

The contention of the Federalists was that the eastern state, or Ohio, as defined in the fifth article of the Ordinance, contained less than 60,000 free inhabitants and, therefore, was not eligible to admission. The Democrats set up two contentions: 1. That the census of 1800 was not properly taken, and that it actually had the required population. 2. That Congress had the power to admit the state with a less population, it only being mandatory that congress should admit the state when it had a population of 60,000.

Which of these contentions prevailed with the Jefferson Democrats in congress is not altogether clear at this distance; suffice it to say that in 1801 congress passed an "enabling act," and in the same year a convention was called to frame a constitution preparatory to admission to the Union. In 1802 that convention was chosen by the people, met at Chillicothe on the first day of November in the same year, framed the organic law, and on the 29th of the same month declared it not only completed, but ratified, and in full force and effect.

On the 15th day of February, 1803, congress passed an act admitting Ohio as a state to the Union, which act became operative on the day on which the legislature assembled and organized. An election had already been held under the provisions of the constitution, a governor and legislature elected, and the two houses met and organized on the first day of March, 1803, and then the state was entitled to two senators and one representative in congress.

The advocates and promoters of the state organization, who had rallied under the banner of Democracy, were regnant, while those who opposed it enjoyed but slight opportunity to attain office or political consideration except in isolated localities. In fact, the Democratic party at that time constituted nearly the whole of the voting population. The majority of them were undoubtedly Democrats from conviction, but a considerable proportion of them, it may be assumed, professed adherence to the party as a matter of policy and for the purpose of attaining office.

The successive defeats of the Federal party in the presidential elections of 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816 and 1820, quickly destroyed all semblance of organization among the Federalists of Ohio. Many of them were chosen to office, but they were never factors in the political affairs of the state.

The Federal leaders began to grow more liberal in their views. At the same time many of the most distinguished leaders of the Democratic party, some of them disappointed in their aspiration for office, and some moved by broader and deeper considerations, became more conservative. Naturally these elements began to cast about for a common ground where they could meet and unite.

The opportunity first presented itself in 1824, when four candidates for the presidency, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, William H. Crawford of Georgia, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts and Henry Clay of Kentucky, stood for the suffrages of the American people. Jackson stood for the advanced section of the Democracy, favoring a strict construction of the constitution, and in antagonism to the Bank of the United States, and other measures originating with the Federalists. Crawford stood for the senatorial cabal, which arrogated to itself the right to dictate the presidential succession, and that section of the Democratic party which it controlled.

Adams, in a sense, represented the broken and disheartened remnants of Federalism and the most conservative element of all parties. Clay was the most liberalized of the opponents of Jacksonianism, and was the pronounced champion of internal improvements and a protective tariff. None of them admitted that they stood for Federalism pure and simple.

These introductory generalizations will suggest to the reader the inherent greatness of the state, which was represented during the first century of its existence, in the senate and congress of the United States, by the eminent men whose names grace the pages of history.

## OHIO SENATORS.

## THOMAS WORTHINGTON OF ROSS COUNTY.

Thomas Worthington ran nearly the full gamut of official and elvive, as well as military preferment, serving as magistrate, sheriff, member of the territorial legislature, member of the constitutional convention of 1802, representative in the Ohio legislature, speaker pro tempore of the house, canal commissioner, governor, United States senator, and discharged many official trusts under the federal government. In every position he was distinguished for his fidelity and energetic devotion to every trust devolved upon him.

In his message to the legislature on the 2d of December, 1817, he said: "The fund (\$3,500) made subject to my control by the last general assembly, besides paying the ordinary demands upon it for the articles mentioned in the resolution of the legislature of January 23, 1817, has enabled me to

purchase a small but valuable collection of books, which are intended as a commencement of a library for the state. In the performance of this act I was guided by what I conceived the best interest of the state, by placing within the reach of the representatives of the people such information as will aid them in the discharge of the important duties they are delegated to perform."

On the 17th of January, 1818, by a resolution introduced in the house by Judge Gustavus Swan of Franklin county, the library was accepted by the state, and has since grown into a splendid monument to its founder, notwithstanding the regardly policy of succeeding legislatures, which, while they have provided for its care and accretions to it, have never made such appropriations as would enable a competent librarian to make topical and reference catalogues of it.

As governor he was the untiring advocate of popular and universal free education, the opening of public highways throughout the state for its development, and a complete and effective system of internal improvement.

After having acquitted himself with high honors, both as United States senator and governor, he did not consider it beneath his dignity to again enter the popular branch of the state legislature, which he did in 1821-1822, 1823-1824, to promote the canal system which he had recommended to the legislature in a special message in 1817. In 1823-1824, in conjunction with Benjamin Tappan, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Alfred Kelly, as a canal commission, he reported the feasibility of the proposed system of canals, which report was unanimously adopted, and the work of its construction was begun in 1825 and completed ten years later.

He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1773, and died at Chillicothe in 1827, at the comparatively early age of 54. He came from Virginia to Chillicothe in his earliest manhood. By profession he was an attorney. His pen added much to the early literature of the territory and state during the pioneer period. He was a graceful and forceful writer, and his MSS. and correspondence are of great historical value.

In politics he was a Democrat of the Jefferson school, and an intimate and confidential friend of that great statesman. His political convictions were strong and aggressive. To his energy and exertions, not only in the territory, but at Washington before congress, the cabinet and the president, is most largely due the early admission of the state to the Union. Tiffin, Massie, Symmes, Dunlavy, Meigs, Jr., Ludlow, Kerr, Goforth, Baldwin, Tappan and the other Democratic leaders made him the executive head of the movement, and he worked untiringly until success crowned his efforts.

The United States senatorship came to him spontaneously in recognition of these services. In the allotment of terms in the United States senate in 1802 he drew the short or four years term. In 1810 he was elected to the senate a second time, but resigned in 1814 to assume the office of governor, to which he had been elected by a vote of 15,579 to 6,111 for Otwell Looker, of Hamilton county. He was re-elected governor in 1816 and served till 1818. While he was not a candidate for further senatorial honors, his friends in the legislature voted for him for the position in 1819, 1822 and 1824.

## JOHN SMITH OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

John Smith, the second of the two senators first chosen on the first of April, 1803, and the head of the junior line of succession, was among the early pioneer settlers of the Northwest territory at Cincinnati. He was a Democrat and took an active part in the affairs of the territory and the infant state.

He was a member of both the territorial legislatures from Hamilton county, having previously filled the office of civil magistrate, under the appointment of Governor Arthur St. Clair, a member of the constitutional convention of 1802, and served as United States senator for a little more than five years, when he resigned, under a cloud, as noted hereafter.

By profession he was an attorney-at-law, and was originally a Baptist minister; he was a man of marked ability and took an active part in the formation of the state government, differing for a time, however, with his political associates as to the proper method of dividing the territory, and at first supported the scheme, said to have been advanced by Governor St. Clair, to include a part of what is now the state of Indiana and the whole of the present state of Michigan in the proposed new state.

Eventually, however, he abandoned that scheme and united with Edward Tiffin, John Clevins Symmes, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah Morrow, William and Aaron Goforth, Nathaniel Massie, Michael Baldwin, Elias Langham and others as to the original boundaries of the state, and was a powerful factor in bringing about the early admission of Ohio to the Union. To his labors in this behalf he undoubtedly owed his elevation to the United States senate.

What promised to be a brilliant political career was suddenly cut short in 1808. The Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy to dismember the Union and set up a southwestern confederacy, and which culminated in 1806-1807, led to his downfall. The hints, arms and munitions of war of the conspirators were seized at Marietta and at other points along the Ohio river by General John S. Gano and Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., under the direction of Governor Tiffin, as well as a great many papers at the home of Blennerhassett, on the island below the city of Marietta, and other points, giving the details, extent and ramifications of the plot.

Among the papers and correspondence were letters strongly incriminating Smith as being, if not actively, at least passively in favor of the movement. The facts thus disclosed were communicated to the legislature, made up almost entirely of his political associates, and a concurrent resolution was unanimously adopted by the two houses demanding his resignation. On the 7th of December, 1808, Acting Governor Thomas Kirker sent a message to the legislature notifying it that Senator Smith had complied with the demand, and Return Jonathan Meigs was elected to succeed him.

A movement had been set on foot to prosecute Mr. Smith for treason, but it was dropped after his resignation, and he quickly disappeared from public view, as much the victim of ambition's impulse, perhaps, as deliberate treason.

His most intimate friends always maintained that he was absolutely guiltless even by implication. He was of Virginia lineage and was born in 1735, and died at Cincinnati June 10, 1816. When the charge of treasonable conspiracy was made against him in the United States senate, a resolution of expulsion from that body failed by a single vote.

## EDWARD TIFFIN OF ROSS COUNTY.

Dr. Edward Tiffin was born at Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766, and died at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 9, 1820. He began the study of medicine at the place of his birth after receiving a thorough grammar school education. At the age of 18, shortly after the close of the War of the Revolution, with which he had strongly sympathized, he emigrated to the United States, settling in Berkeley county, Virginia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789 and entered on the practice of his profession. He married the sister of Thomas Worthington at Charleston, Va.

He had acquired the ownership of a number of negro slaves, whom he manumitted and provided for in 1796, and removed to Chillicothe, where he continued the practice of medicine and soon became identified with contemporary politics, being a follower of Jefferson and a strong and aggressive Democrat.

His public services cover nearly the whole period of time from 1799 to the date of his death in 1820. In 1799 he was elected to the territorial legislature from Ross county, and was chosen speaker of that body, which position he filled until 1801. In 1802 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention which framed the original organic law of the state, and presided over the deliberations of that historic body, which launched one of the greatest American states on the political deep.

In 1803 he was chosen the first governor of the state by the unanimous suffrage of the people. The term, by special provision of the constitution, continued until the first Monday of December, 1805. On the second Tuesday

(To be continued.)



The Best Line Between

CINCINNATI  
INDIANAPOLIS  
OHIO  
DAYTON  
TOLEDO  
DETROIT.

Cafe Cars.

Parlor Cars.

Observation,

Compartment

and

Pullman

Standard

Sleepers.







CARROLL &amp; COONEY.

## New Shirt Waists.

We received this morning a large consignment of Shirt Waists to which we beg to call attention. One number marked to sell at 75c, is particularly cheap. A White Waist with tucked back, lace front and soft cuffs, a garment that was made to sell at \$1.25, now 75c. A number of other good waists came also, including a beautiful White Waist to sell at \$1.50, and a Black and White Waist to sell at \$1.00. All sizes.

## CARROLL & COONEY.

### SECOND

#### Event Given by Lima Matinee Club

Booked for Friday Afternoon at the Fair Grounds.

Three Events That Promises Some Good Sport and There Will be a Race in Mile Heats by Record Horses

The second of the series of races under the auspices of the Lima Matinee Club, will take place at the fair grounds Friday afternoon. There will be three classes, all of which are allied, and the event promises to be more exciting than the initial meeting. Some of the members have got their sport-blood up and have arranged a free for all pace and a fast trot in mile heats three best out of five.

The program will be begun promptly at 2 o'clock and brought to a close in time for everybody to get home to the evening meal. The club event will be a three minute trot, all of the horses to be driven by owners. Ex-shepherd Fisher is entered in this race, and expects to win in spite of the club's refusal to give him a handicap on account of his weight. The club at its last meeting made better time than is reported from any of the matinee races held in the larger cities, which proves that Lima has the horses to compete with any of them. The same rule will prevail as formerly. All ladies admitted free to both grounds and grand stand.

#### KING SOLOMON'S MINES.

The stock of this company which is now selling at twenty cents, will be advanced to fifty cents per share on July 1st. Citizens of Lima desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity can do so by calling at Room 4, Mitchell block, above City Bank. Office open evenings.

Johnson's Swim is open.

### SHAMROCKS

ANXIOUS FOR A GO WITH THE CRESCENT TEAM.

"White" Sullivan has Discovered an "Unknown" Battery and is Also After the Crescents' Scalps

Manager O'Brien, of the Shamrocks base ball team, states that his team is again lined up in good form and ready to do battle against any team in the city. The boys showed up well in their practice game against the Alliance team on the vine street grounds Sunday, and they are anxious to tackle the Crescents.

Manager "White" Sullivan, of the Alliance team, has scored an "unknown" battery and is also anxious to hang the Crescents' scalps on the Alliance club belts. There promises to be great rivalry between the Crescents and Alliance club's players and rooters, and a game between the two teams would be a good drawing card.

### FOR SALE

Two story brick business block for sale. Price \$5,500. Will rent for \$75.00 per month (a bargain). Call on E. P. Wilkins, Nos. 21 and 22 Opera House Block. Take elevator.

### ICE CREAM SUPPER.

The Epworth League of Epworth M. E. church will serve ice cream at the home of Edward Vanator, 325 Prospect avenue, this evening June 6th. Admission, 10 cents. It

### COW FOR SALE.

For a No. 1 family cow just fresh, call at 531 North Elizabeth street. \$35.

### A UNION MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the unions of Lima will be held in agricultural hall in basement of the court house on Wednesday evening, June 6th, at 7:30 for the purpose of forming a central labor union. All union men are requested to be present.

## SAD

### But Beautiful Tribute Paid

### To the Victims

Of Sunday's Wreck at Erlin.

Railroad Men Loyal to the Memory of Their Unfortunate Brothers.

Funeral of Brakeman Purcell Held from St. Rose Church—Fireman Bowsher from Market Street Church.

The tolling of the bell in the tower of St. Rose church this morning at 8:30 o'clock, announced the approach of the funeral of John W. Purcell the unfortunate L. E. & W. brakeman who met his death in such a tragic manner in the wreck at Erlin last Sunday afternoon. The remains were escorted from the house to the church by 57 members of Commandary 201 Knights of St. John, including the uniform rank together with a large number of the B. of R. T. and also a delegation of the B. of L. F. and B. of L. E. The trainmen and Knights of St. John occupied pews in the center aisle of the church during the solemn services. Rev. A. D. Manning officiated as celebrant of the high Mass of Requiem and eloquently delivered most fitting sermon choosing as his text from the 7th chapter of St. Luke. And it came to pass after this that Jesus went into the city that is called Naim and there went with him his disciples and a great multitude. And when he came nigh to the gate, he beheld a dead man was carried out on a bier, and a great multitude of the city was with her. When the Lord had seen being moved with mercy towards her, he said to her: Weep not. And he came near and touched the bier, and they that carried it stood still. And he said: Young man, I say to thee, arise. And he that was dead sat up and began to speak.

And he gave him to his mother. Father Manning spoke to the deceased col laborers who are engaged in such dangerous work to live good Christian lives that when their time comes that the hope of their dear ones who are left to mourn may follow them beyond the grave.

Referring to their departed friend who had met death without a moment's warning, he said, that no doubt on account of his loyalty to his church, and to his widowed mother, and his little brothers, he had already heard the command, Young man, I say to thee, arise. And he took possession of the kingdom, prepared for those who serve God, and keep His commandments. The large church was filled with friends and sympathizers of the heartbroken widowed mother. The funeral was one of the largest ever held from St. Rose church and the loyalty of the railroad men to their unfortunate brother was an impressive feature.

When the cortege left the church, the Knights of St. John and the railroad men again marched in advance of the funeral car to Market and Elizabeth streets, where the railroad men and members of the ladies auxiliary to the B. of R. T. and other friends who did not have conveyances, boarded the cars and went to Gethsemani cemetery, where interment was made and the final exercises of the last sad rites were held.

The floral offerings from the Knights of St. John, B. of R. T. and other friends of the bereaved family were profuse and beautiful. The pall bearers were Messrs. John Sweeney, John Morrissey, and William Welsh, of the B. of R. T. and Messrs. Jerry Finn, John Connors and Jake Fox of the Knights of St. John.

LIE BY SIDE. The two victims of the Erlin wreck died side by side at their post of duty and their mortal remains now rest in adjoining cemeteries—Gethsemani and Woodlawn. The funeral of Enoch Bowsher, who died with his arms around the brakeman, was held this afternoon from the Market street

Presbyterian church, at 2 o'clock, and like the funeral of the unfortunate brakeman, the floral offerings were profuse and the services were largely attended, members of the B. of R. T., B. of L. F. and B. of L. E. being present in addition to the many relatives and other friends of the deceased and the bereaved family. The impressive services at the church were conducted by the pastor Rev. R. J. Thomson, who was assisted by Rev. W. H. Leatherman, of Grace M. E. church.

## BURGLARS

Go Through a South Side Grocery.

Climbed in Through a Rear Window

And Helped Themselves to Coffee, Canned Goods and Money—No Clue to Their Identity Has Been Found.

Some time last night L. J. Shockey's grocery in the Crumrine block on south Main street, was visited by burglars who helped themselves to all of the staple provisions they wanted and then escaped without being discovered by anyone. The robbery was not discovered until the store was opened this morning, when it was found that a rear window had been left unfastened and the burglars had no trouble whatever in gaining an entrance. Among the articles known to have been stolen are 4 boxes of sardines, 1 can of lobsters, 2 cans of southerns, 3 cans of potted ham, 2 cans of salmon, 6 one pound packages of Lion Coffee and 30 or 40 pennies.

The robbery was reported to the police but no clue to the identity of the robbers has been found.

A colored man giving the name of Fred Miller was arrested at Jimmy Patterson's saloon, on east Wayne street, last night by Lieutenant Wingate and officers Hook and Sullivan. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of carrying concealed weapons when arraigned before Mayor McComb this morning and the case will be tried this evening at 7 o'clock.

### BOB GORDON

And Berney Layton Will Start a Bank in Celina.

The Washington correspondent of the Toledo Blade says Congressman Bob Gordon has decided to add his name to the list of bank presidents in congress. He and Bernard Layton have organized a bank at Celina, Mercer county. Civil of Stenberville, Jackson, of Napoleon, Van Vorhis of Zanesville, and now Gordon, are the bankers, of the Ohio delegation, while there are many banker members from other states.

Gill, Durton and Gordon are the three bachelors of the Ohio delegation, but one of them may not be a bachelor when congress meets next winter, reports I hear are true.

### GOING AND COMING.

The Delphos Herald Notes Visitors to and from Lima.

Miss Edna Martin, of Lima is spending the week with Miss Hattie Cramer of near Delphos.

Mrs. D. H. Sullivan and children of Lima were guests at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brown to-day.

Mrs. A. C. Almy and Mrs. Charles Hume were called to Lima Sunday night by the illness of their aunt, Mrs. Francis Meyers, who was stricken with paralysis. She is a sister of James Hume of this city.

Mrs. Kitty Emery, of Lima is here on account of the death of her father, Wm. Morton.

### IN THE SPRING

Tempered Steel Frame of the Wolf-American wheel you have a feature that cannot be duplicated by any other make—\$25 and up. Full line of Sundries. Harry Rumble, 112 north Elizabeth street.

196 6t&wky-44 4t

Spring Chickens at Townsend's.

## HIGH

### Moguls Controlling the System

### Come to Lima

Over L. E. & W. on Their Way to Peoria.

Vanderbilt's Son-in-Law and Pres. Newman and New York Party

Travel in Sumptuous Private Cars While Taking a Bird's Eye View of the Lake Shore's Recent Purchase.

Mr. and Mrs. Tharp, of Washington C. H., the parents of dispatcher B. M. Tharp of the C. H. & D. are the latter's guests at his home on Bellefontaine avenue. They will remain until the last of the week when they leave for Mt. Clemens for the benefit of Mr. Tharp's health.

Engineer W. H. Perry and Fireman H. C. Ludwig of the Pittsburg are off duty for a few days looking after private business matters.

Pittsburg engineer Higgins has resumed work after a lay off of several weeks due to an accident.

The experiments with electricity on Pittsburg train No. 38 have proven to be all that could be hoped for and will become a permanent feature. The Pennsylvania road expects to soon abolish the use of oil altogether and use electric lights on all of its passenger trains.

The Lake Erie and Western road will run another excursion Sunday from Indianapolis to Lima. The train reaching here at 11:15.

The freight train on the P. E. & W. C. which was wrecked at Ada Saturday is reported to be having a hoodoo attached to it. It has figured in several occasions of late in which either traffic was delayed on account of an accident or some member of its crew brought to disaster. Conductor Rorles, who had an arm broken at Middlepoint Saturday morning was attributed to the ill-fated train.

Yard clerk Stephen Kahler of the C. H. & D. is negotiating for a tandem bicycle which he only expects to use in case of an emergency like that of Sunday evening. Stephen likes to walk for his health but when it comes to breaking the long distance record he proposes to ride if he has to buy a team of goats.

### TO ATTRACT THE EYE

R. W. Hutchinson of Sewickley, Pa. who holds the position of landscape gardener with the Pennsylvania railroad has been in Lima and completed the dressing up of the pretty plot of ground which lies at the depot. He put in some choice plants and also distributed a few to the boys who occupy official positions with the road. He left here for the other stations along the line between Lima and Chicago.

### ANOTHER CHANCE

The present schedule of passenger trains on the Lake Erie and Western is not just what the road deems satisfactory and another new time card is under preparation. It will not go into effect before the 17th of this month.

A handsome special train came over the Lake Erie and Western at 8:20 this morning having on board President Newman H. McK. Twombly, son-in-law of Vanderbilt and a director of the Lake Shore, H. F. Bickel, General Superintendent, and a party of gentlemen from New York. Division Supt. Kramer accompanying the train from here as far as Tipton on its way to Peoria. It was made up of one coach and the elegant private cars of President Newman and Mr. Twombly.

### WILL RECOVER.

The Sidney News of yesterday morning says that Miss Bessie Frederick, who was struck by the C. H. & D. passenger train Monday has regained consciousness and the attending physician announces that she is likely to recover from the injuries sustained.

Try Townsend for Groceries.

### NOTICE OF MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Lima Oil Company Wednesday evening. All stockholders are requested to be present.

M. B. FLYNN, Sec'y.

Go and enjoy an evening with the Foresters, at Douze's hall June 7—lots of fun.

F-I-S-H at Townsend's.

## G. E. BLUEM,

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

### Wash Waists Always.

Don't want to miss a single chance to talk about them. Don't want a woman in this community to remain in ignorance of this splendid waist outfit. Emphatic values are with each other.

A WHITE LAWN WAIST, lace front, tucked back, soft cuffs, price ..... \$1.25  
DIMITY WAIST, diagonally striped back, laundered cuffs, pastel colorings, price..... \$1.25  
FINEST QUALITY WHITE LAWN WAIST, fine tucks and hemstitching back and front, soft cuffs, price..... \$2.25

### Summer Separate Skirts.

Ready-to-wear of course, made of duck, pique or crash, all washable, and costing you, complete but little more than bare materials. Economy here sure enough.

A POLKA-DOT DUCK SKIRT, front seams have piping of white, inverted plait back, full skirt, deep hem, price ..... \$1.25  
A COTTON COVERT CLOTH SKIRT, has six rows of white brand around bottom, inverted plait back deep hem, price ..... \$1.38  
A WHITE PIQUE SKIRT, with six rows of insertion running lengthwise, bottom of skirt plaited inverted plait back, price ..... \$3.50

### Ladies' Dress Skirts Ready-to-Wear.

AT SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES.

### Summer Underwear.

For women, for children, the light weight knitted sorts. Just the kind of underwear that there's coolness and comfort in—and all at little cost. Note:

Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Vest, taped neck and arm holes, for ..... 10 cts.  
Ladies' Fancy Ribbed White, taped neck and arm holes for ..... 12 1/2 cts.  
Ladies' Fine Ribbed Shaped, taped neck and arm holes, for ..... 15 cts.  
Ladies' Fine Ribbed Shaped, taped neck and arm holes for ..... 25 cts.  
Children's Fine Ribbed Vests, for ..... 8 to 15 cts. In all sizes  
Children's Fine Ribbed Vests, short sleeves for ..... 10 to 18 cts. In all sizes

### Some Snappy Stockings Item's.

Good stockings, mind you: but good stockings are sold here at such a very reasonable profit that they cost you no more than the trashy sorts sold in some sections.

LADIES' BLACK HOSE, ribbed top, seamless for ..... 10 cts. Per pair.  
LADIES' FINE HOSE, polka-dot, in all shades for ..... 25 cts. Per pair.  
BOYS' and GIRLS' FINE RIBBED HOSE, all sizes for ..... 10 cts. Per pair.  
MISSSES' FINE RIBBED BLACK HOSE, double knees, all sizes, for ..... 15 cts.

### A MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE THIS WEEK. SECOND FLOOR: TAKE ELEVATOR.

## G. E. BLUEM,

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House.